

KALASHNIKOVA, IV. N.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Patho- S-4
logical). Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79089.

Author : Kalishnikova, N. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Pathomorphological Changes in the Nerve Elements
of the Skin During Chronic Overheating.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957,
vyp. 12, 402-406.

Abstract: The skin of the pulvilli of the paws and the
non-capillary part of the nose of 16 cats
were studied histologically. They were kept
at a temperature of 60° in the course of 1
month for one hour per day. It is shown that
the deepest degenerative changes predominantly
covered the myelin fibers, which basically carry

Card 1/2

KALASHNIKOVA, N. N., kand. med. nauk.

Changes in the pulmonary blood vessels in tuberculosis associated
with collapse. Probl. tub. no.7:99-102 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. P. P. Yerofeyev)
Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh
nauk Ya. K. Romanov)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(LUNGS --COLLAPSE)

KALASHNIKOVA, N. P.

USSR/Medicine - Blood Transfusion Sep/Oct 53

"Intra-Arterial Blood Transfusion in the Obstetrical and Gynecological Practice of Obstetrical Institutions," Prof I.T. Mil'chenko and N. P. Kalashnikova, Obstet and Gynecol Clinic, Kuybyshev Med Inst

Akusher i Ginekol, No 5, pp 3-7

Forced arterial blood transfusion in combination with oxygen therapy is recommended for the treatment of shock and during the terminal stages (agony and clinical death) resulting from childbirth

268736

and caused by loss of blood. This should be followed up by intravenous blood transfusion. Forced intra-arterial transfusion of small quantities of blood in conjunction with administration of penicillin, glucose, or vitamins proved beneficial in the treatment of acute septic conditions. This method of treatment improves the activity of the cardiovascular system and circulation. Transfusion of blood into the arteries is simple and effective only when it is carried out without delay.

268736

KALASHNIKOVA, N.P., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of gynecological sepsis by intraarterial administration of penicillin with blood and vitamins. Akush.i gin. no.5:95-97 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.T. Mil'chenko) i iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. I.N. Askalonov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PUERPERAL SEPTICEMIA) (PENICILLIN)
(VITAMIN THERAPY) (BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

AUTHOR: Kalashnikova, O.S. (Engineer) SOV/96-58-8-20/22

TITLE: Steam Turbines types VT-50 and VPT-50 (Parovyve turbiny tipov VT-50 i VPT-50)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 8, pp 93-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Technical Council of the Ministry of Power Stations has considered the outline project for steam turbines types VT-50 and VPT-50 developed by the Ural Turbine Works. In each case the nominal electrical rating is 50 MW at 3000 r.p.m., with an initial steam pressure of 130 atms at 565°C and rated cooling water temperature of 20°C; re-heating is not used. Turbine VT-50 has three heat-supply pass-outs for heating system water. A special feature of this turbine is the use of condensate for the first stage of heating of the system water during the heating season. The regenerative system and variants of the design are described. In view of the special requirements of the textile, chemical and other industries, the works proposed turbine type VPT-50, which has two controlled pass-outs at pressures of 6 - 9 atms and 0.7 - 2.5 atms;

Card 1/2

Steam Turbines types VT-50 and VPT-50 SOV/96-58-8-20/22

the one can give 170 tons/hr at 7 atms and the other 160 tons/hr at 1.2 atms. There are two variants of the turbine. Types VT-50 and VPT-50 are both two-cylinder sets. Their advantages are described; the Technical Council recommended certain improvements but otherwise approved of the design.

There are no figures, no literature references.

1. Steam turbines--USSR

Card 2/2

FADEYEV, A.D., kand. ist. nauk; YAKOVLEVA, A.P.; CHERNYKH, N.S., otv. red.;
KALASHNIKOVA, P.I., red.; KOGAN, I.B., red.; KRASNUSEKIN,
A.A., red.; CHISTYAKOV, V.P., red.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, V.A.,
red.; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[The V.I. Lenin Volga Hydroelectric Power Station, 1950-1958]
Volzhskaya GES imeni V.I. Lenina (1950-1958 gg); dokumenty i
materialy. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963.
407 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Kuybyshev-
skiy oblastnoy komitet. Partynnyy arkhiv.. 2. Starshiy pre-
podavatel' kafedry istorii partii Kuybyshevskogo politekh-
nicheskogo instituta (for Fadeyev). 3. Nauchnyy sotrudnik
partarkhiva Kuybyshevskogo oblastnovo komiteta Kommunisti-
cheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Yakovleva).
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin))

USSR/Scientific Organisation

FD-825

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41 - 17/17

Author : Raskatov, V. M., Petrov, B. N., Naumov, B. N. Baron, L. I.,
Kalashnikova, P. Ya., and Kharkevich, A. D.

Title : In the scientific institutions of the Department of Technical Sci-
ences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekhn. nauk, 2, 111-128, Feb 1954

Abstract : Describes activity of various scientific institutions in five articles:
1. Conference on Automation of Technological Processes in Machine
Building, pp 111-116. Report on conference conducted in 1953. Gives
authors, titles, and abstract of reports presented. 2. Second All-
Union Conference on the Theory of Automatic Regulation, pp 117-122.
Gives authors, titles, and abstracts of reports. 3. Discussion of
results of research on use of wetting agents for combatting mine dust,
pp 123-124. Report on December 1953 meeting of Commission for Preven-
tion of Silicosis. Gives titles, authors, abstracts of reports on
wetting agents used for removal of dust from mine air. 4. Seminar on
the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms of the Institute of Machine Build-
ing of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, pp 124-126. Gives authors,
titles and abstracts of some reports discussed in 1953. 5. Seminar
of the Laboratory for Developing Scientific Problems of Wire Communica-
tion of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, pp 126-128. Report on
second half of 1953. Gives authors, titles, and abstracts of reports.

KALASHNIKOVA, R.A.

Effect of alteration of the spinal cord on its reflexes. Uch.
zap. MGPI 169:127-136 '62.

Participation of the sympathetic system in the establishment of
the motor reactions of the spinal cord. Uch. zap. MGPI 169:137-150
'62. (MIRA 18:5)

KALASHNIKOVA, R. F.

35548. Rannyya Diagnostika Raka Sposobom Tsitologicheskogo Issledovaniya
Mazkov. Trudy Sev.-Oset. Gos. Med. In-ta, VYP. 4, 1949, c. 62-68.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

KALASHENKOVA, R. F.

35592 Poroki razvitiya matki i ikh klinicheskoye znachenie. Trudy Sev.-oset. Gos.
Med. In-ta, Vyp. 4, 1949, C. 74-80

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, 1949

KALASHNIKOV, S. N.

KHRISTOFOROV, B. S.; GROSMAN, L. I.;

KALASHNIKOVA, S. N.

Powellite

Preparation of synthetic powellite. Zap. Vses. min. ob., 81, No. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of
Congress, December 1952. Unclassified

KALASHNIKOVA, T.

Coal handling

Mechanized loading of coal in the longwall of a layer with an inclined angle of incidence.
Mast. ugl. 2, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KALASHNIKOVA, T., Min. Eng.

Coal-Mining Machinery

Four months of operation of the combine "Gorniak" in mine No. 35-35b. Ugol' 28, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KHOROZHAYA, YU. S., AVILOV, A.A., ALEKSEYEVA,
P.A., KALASHNIKOVA, T.A.

Chemistry, Technical

Rapid method of determining ash content. Leg.
prom. 12 no. 4:28-29 Ap '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of
Congress, July 1952. Unclassified

KALASHNIKOVA, T. A.

Rubber Abst.
Vol. 32. No. 1
Jan. 1954
Vulcanized Natural Rubber

5

④ 1954

225. Rapid method for determination of ash.
E. S. KHOROSHAYA, N. A. AVILOV, T. A. ALEKSEVA,
and T. A. KALASHNIKOVA. *Tekhn. Prom.*, 1953, 12,
No. 4, 38-39; *Kad. il. Gidrom.*, 1953, 6, W1211; *Chem.*
Abstr., 1953, 47, 9840. A simplified method of ash
determination for, e.g., rubber is described. It uses
crucibles with an enlarged bottom surface of heat
resisting stainless steel, for immediate application of
a high combustion temperature. The data are:
diameter 6 cm., rim height 8 mm., wall thickness
1.0 to 1.6 mm., charge 1.0 to 1.5 g., temperature of
glowing middle furnace 750 to 850°, duration of com-
bustion 10 to 15 min., duration of glowing 2 to 3 min.,
cooling on a metal surface. This method, which is
20 to 25 times as rapid as the old method, is well
suited for routine testing.

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01-9-54

SHKARUPELOV, A.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M., student

Echinococcosis of the muscles. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst.
8:127-133 *63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Yu. S. Gilevich)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - zaslushennyy
deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin) i 2-ye khirurgicheskoye ot-
deleniye Stavropol'skoy krayevoy klinicheskoy bol'nitay (glavnyy
vrach Yu.P. Zotov).

KALASHNIKOVA, T. M.

KALASHNIKOVA, T. M.

Natural Resources

Economic relation between the industrial and hydroelectric power. Vop.geog. 37, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BARANSKIY, N.N.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Kolosovskii. Geog. i khoz. no.1:40-42
'58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Kolosovskii, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1891-1954)

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.; LEBEDEVA, V.P.

Division of the country into economic regions as a method for
studying economic phenomena. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.
nauki no.1:101-113 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, geograficheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra ekono-
micheskoy geografii SSSR.
(Geography, Economic)

KALASHNIKOVA, T.H.

Method of the economic regionalization of the U.S.S.R. Vop. geog.
no.47:15-25 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Economic zoning)

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.; STEPANOV, P.N.; KOVALEV, S.A.; NIKOL'SKIY,
I.V.; LEBEDEVVA, V.P.

Main economic regions of the U.S.S.R. Vop. geog. no.47:42-73 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Economic zoning)

SAUSEKIN, Yu.C. and KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.

"Contemporary Problems of the Economic Division of the USSR."

report presented at the 3rd Congress of the Geographical Society of the USSR, Kiev,
30 Jan- 7 Feb '60

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.

Economic zoning of central Russia. Vop.geog. no.49:3-15 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Economic zoning)

KALASHNIKOVA, Tat'yana Mihaïlovna

Features of the Economic Geography of Northern Russia - Lectures
Ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika severa

SSSR; Lektsiya. Ot red. Yu. G. Saushkin. (Moskva)

Izd-vo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1960.

38 p. fold. map, tables.

At head of title: Ministerstvo Vysshogo i Srednego
Spetsialnogo Obrazovaniya RSFSR, and Nauchno-metodi-
cheskiy Kabinet po Zaachnomu Obucheniyu pri Moskovskom
Gosudarstvennom Universitete imini M.V. Lomonosova.

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.; KONSTANTINOV, O.A., red.

[Present-day problems in the economic regionalization of the U.S.S.R.; materials for the 3d Congress of the Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R.] Sovremennye problemy ekonomicheskogo raionirovaniia SSSR; materialy k III s"ezdu Geograficheskogo obshchestva Soiuza SSR. Leningrad, Geogr. ob-vo SSSR, 1959.
15 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Economic zoning)

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.M.

Hypothesis of the future development of the system of
territorial production complexes in the U.S.S.R. Vop. geog.
no.57:121-146 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Economic zoning)

S/137/61/000/011/040/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS:: Klimenko, N. G., Kalashnikova, T. M.

TITLE:: Technology of concentration and extraction of dispersed elements
from pyrite ore

PERIODICAL:: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 9, abstract 11063
("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-ta", 1960, no. 39, 45 - 47)

TEXT:: The main ore minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite,
and the non-ore minerals are quartz, calcite, and chlorite. It was established
that Cd forms a noticeably higher concentration in Zn concentrate of Cu-Zn ore
and in the Cu concentrate of sulfur pyrite ore; Se is concentrated in Cu concen-
trate but > 80% is combined with the pyrite; Te is associated with pyrite, and
the concentration in Cu concentrate is 2-fold or 3-fold; Mo and Au are combined
with the pyrite, although the Au yields 2 or three times higher concentrations
in Cu concentrate. An efficiency analysis was carried out. A scheme is proposed
for the concentration of a mixture of ores which includes grinding to 60% -
0.074 mm; first basic copper flotation with one frothing agent and the production
of a conditional concentrate; down to 90% - 0.074 mm; the second basic copper

Card 1/2

Technology of concentration and...

S/137/61/000/011/040/123
A060/A101

flotation; a control flotation, regrinding of the intermediate product of the control flotation down to 100% - 0,043 mm; 3rd basic copper flotation, zinc flotation from the tails of the control flotation. Cationite KY -1 (KU-1) is used to prevent the activation of ZnS, and cyanide is used for the deactivation of the ZnS. In order to raise the Se and Te extraction, it is recommended to add NH_4Cl or $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ during the roasting, whose temperature should be kept at 300 - 400°C. ✓

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/027/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Klimenko, N. G., Kalashnikova, T. M.

TITLE: Technological properties and investigation of dispersed elements
in ores of the Uchaly deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 11, abstract 12871
("Tr. Tsantr, n.-1. gornorazved. in-ta", 1960, no. 39, 50 - 51)

TEXT: The authors investigated complex pyrite-copper-zinc ore composed of pyrite with sphalerite and chalcopyrite inclusions. It contained non-metallic minerals such as baryta and quartz. Fine mutual intergrowth of mineral components was observed. Rare and dispersed elements are connected with sulfide minerals of Cu, Zn, Pb and Fe; Au is also associated with the sulfides. The authors determined mineral forms of Se and Te occurrence, oxidizability of the ore, and causes for the different behavior of pyrite. It was established that fine-grained pyrite is best suited for flotation. Recommendations are given for the technological conditions of processing these ores.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; FIRSOVA, L.N.,
inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.; KUZ'MINA, V.M., inzh.

Dressing limestone found near Moscow so as to obtain high-quality
aggregates for concrete. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.3:3-41
'60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Limestone) (Aggregates (Building materials))

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.

Rapid method of determining the content of dusty and clayey
particles in crushed stone and gravel. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12:
13-15 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Stone, Crushed--Testing) (Gravel--Testing)

TIMCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.; NISHEVICH, M.L., kand.-
tekh.nauk

Development of rapid methods of determining the strength of stone,
crushed stone and gravel. Sbor. trud. NII Zhelezobetona no.7:
87-124 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Stone--Testing)

BERESTNEVA, Z. Ya.; KALASHNIKOVA, V. G.; KAZHDAN, M. V.; KARGIN, V. A.

"Electronmicroscopic study of structure in rubbers."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

L 12408-65 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(s) Pc-4/Pr-4 ABBIR RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047328

S/0020/64/158/004/0239/0941

AUTHOR: Kalashnikova, V. G.; Kazhdan, M. V.; Borstneva, Z. Ya.; Kargin, V. A. (Academician)

TITLE: Electron-microscope investigation of structural changes occurring in the thermal vulcanization of chloroprene rubbers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 4, 1964, 939-941, and insert facing p. 940

TOPIC TAGS: chloroprene rubber, rubber, structure, vulcanization, crystalline structure, rubber crystalline

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of ordering in vulcanizates. Nafit A and Neoprene AS chloroprene rubbers were used. Thermal vulcanization of thin rubber films was conducted in vacuum or in air at 153C for 5-60 min. Electron-microscope investigation showed that thermal vulcanization destroyed the initial crystalline structure of chloroprene rubbers. The rate of subsequent structure formation decreased with increasing vulcanization time. In vacuum, capacity for subsequent polymerization was much less marked than in air. An optimum vulcanization time existed at which crystallization proceeded considerably faster than in

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L 12408-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047328

the initial sample and resulted in more perfect structures. In this case cross-links were formed every 400 atoms, on the average. The occurrence of crystallization is interpreted in terms of nonuniform cross-link distribution in the bulk of the polymer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut Im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64

ATD PRESS: 3123

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KALASHNIKOVA, V.G.; KAZHDAN, M.V.; BERESTNEVA, Z.Ya.; KARGIN, V.A., akademik

Electron microscope study of structural changes taking place during the thermal vulcanization of chloroprene rubbers. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:939-941 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.

I 17695-66 EXP(1)/ENT(m) RM
ACC. NO. AP0001045 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/GOV/CI/1/0017
AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A. (Academician); Barantseva, Z. I.; Kalashnikova, V. G.
ORG: Physicochemical Institute in. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut) 24
TITLE: Electron microscopic study of SKF-26-type fluorocarbon rubber 544 B
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 874-875 and insert facing page 874
TOPIC TAGS: fluorocarbon rubber, elasticity, morphological form, fibrile, globule,
~~SKF-26~~

ABSTRACT: The morphological forms of vulcanizates of SKF-26-type fluorocarbon rubbers have been studied by electron microscopy. The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between the poor elastic properties of fluorocarbon rubber vulcanizates and their morphology. The experiments were conducted with films and bulk specimens of SKF-26 vulcanizates. It was found that the specimens consisted of $\sim 1000\text{\AA}$ globules separated by a "binder". The binder contained some fibrillar formations which appeared distinctly in stretched films. Thus SKF-26 vulcanizates contain two morphological forms: globules and fibrils. In non-stretched specimens the two forms are in equilibrium. In the course of stretching, the globules decoil and the content of the fibrillar forms increases. This accounts for the elasticity of the material. The poor elasticity of fluorocarbon rubbers is, probably, due to the prevalence of globular forms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 1/2

[B]

L 17695-66

ACC NR: AF6009048

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4210

0

Card 2/20

87656

15-3200 1273 and 1209 only

S/191/60/000/009/001/010
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Cherkinskiy, Yu. S., Kalashnikova, V. M., Smelyanskiy, V. L.

TITLE: Polymer-cement Materials

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 9, pp. 4 - 7

TEXT: Using polyvinyl-acetate cement concrete as an example, the authors deal with the basic requirements polymer latices and emulsions have to meet for the preparation of polymer cement. The polyvinyl-acetate emulsion prepared in the presence of polyvinyl alcohol is very stable and does not coagulate on mixing with cement. Latex mixtures may be stabilized temporarily by the addition of electrolytes. It was found that the stabilizers and emulsifiers used in polymerization affect not only the mixing of latex with cement, but also considerably the setting of cement. The ratio of polymer and cement was found to be the determining factor for the physicochemical properties of the polyvinyl-acetate cement concrete. At a ratio of polymer:cement=0.2, the impact resistance of concrete is five times that of ordinary concrete. The following principles must be observed in the choice of latices or emulsions: a) The existence of adhesiveness and

Card 1/2

KALASHNIKOVA, T.N., inzhener.

Experience in operating the combine "Shakhter." Mskh.trud.rab. 7 no.10:27-28
O-N '53. (MIRA 6:10)

(Coal-mining machinery)

KALASHNIKOVA, T. N.

170. OPERATIVE EXPERIENCE OF SHAKHTA CUTTER-GRINDERS,
S. N. KALASHNIKOVA (Mekhan. trad. tyazhel. Eksp. (Mash. stroitel'stvo), Oct.
1954, 28; instr. in Mash. (Czech), Apr. 1954, 47). - 1. Illustrations
describing a machine designed for inclined forms 0.40 to 0.65m thick.

USSR

CHERKINSKIY, Yu., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, V., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVA, M., inzh.

Wood chip blocks based on synthetic resins obtained from chemical
industry wastes. Stroi. mat. 4 no.4:33-34 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Wood, Compressed)

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.F.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.;
BOYTSSEL', Z.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; ~~KALASHNIKOVA, V.A.~~ KLIMKO, S.A.;
KRUCHININA, N.Y.; MALYASOVA, Ye.S.; MARKOVA, L.G.; MARTYNOVA, Z.I.;
POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POLUKHINA, V.A.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.; SAMIGULINA,
Ye.P.; SEDOVA, M.A.; SIGOVA, N.N.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; PERLIN, S.S., re-
daktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Atlas of Oligocene spore and pollen complexes in various regions of
the U.S.S.R.] Atlas oligotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov
razlichnykh raionov SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi
geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.16) (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR. (for Asatkina, Boytsova,
Kalashnikova, Kruchinina, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'-
mak).
2. Yuzhno-Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sigova)
3. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Agranovskaya, Bocharni-
kova, Martynova, Polukhina, Samigulina).
4. Trest "Zapsibneftegeologiya"
(for Boytsel', Ivanova, Klimko, Markova).
5. Geograficheskii fakul'tet
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Malyasova)
(Pollen, Fossil) (Spores (Botany), Fossil)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037286

S/0190/64/006/005/0906/0909

AUTHOR: Kalashnikova, V. G.; Kazhdan, M. V.; Berestneva, Z. Ya.; Kargin, V. A.

TITLE: Electron microscopic study of the structure of rubbers. II

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ya soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 906-909, and inserts between p. 906 and 907

TOPIC TAGS: natural rubber, sodium butadiene rubber, butadiene styrene rubber, polychloroprene rubber, stereoregular isoprene rubber, stereoregular butadiene rubber, rubber structure, ribbon rubber structure, fibril rubber structure, spherulite rubber structure, spiral rubber structure, rubber elasticity, rubber failure, rubber structure formation

ABSTRACT: The structure of and structure formation in rubbers have been studied by means of the electron microscope. Experiments were conducted with natural, sodium butadiene (SKN), butadiene-styrene (SKS), polychloroprene (Nairit A; neoprenas AS and N), and stereoregular isoprene (SKT) and butadiene (SKD) rubbers. It

Card 1/2

KALASHNIKOVA, V. I.

"An Amplifier with High Resolving Power for the Counting of Coincidences,"
Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz., 12, No. 5-6, 1942. Physico-Tech. Inst.,
Acad. Sci. USSR.

Kalashnikova, V. I.

1957, conf.

*Phy
Sci*

7

Measurements of the average number of neutrons emitted in the fission of several uranium and plutonium isotopes. I. Measurement of the average number of neutrons released upon fission of uranium-233, uranium-235, plutonium-239, and plutonium-241. V. I. Kalashnikova, V. P. Zakharova, V. I. Lebedev, E. A. ~~Sivak~~, and P. E. Spivak. *Conf. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Section Div. Phys. Math. Sci. 1955, 123-34* (Pub. 1956) (Engl. translation); II. Number of neutrons generated at the fission of heavy nuclei as a function of the excitation energy of the fissionable nucleus. V. I. Kalashnikova, V. P. Zakharova, A. V. Krasnitskii, V. I. Lebedev, and M. I. Pevzner. *Ibid.* 127-39. III. Estimation of the average number of neutrons which are released at the fission of various isotopes of uranium and plutonium. V. I. Kalashnikova, V. P. Zakharova, V. I. Lebedev, and P. E. Spivak. *Ibid.* 131-2. — See C.A. 59, 3113c. B. M. R.

conf. 1957

Lab. Measuring Instruments

KALASHNIKOVA, V. I.

USSR

5197
ON THE SPONTANEOUS FISSION OF THORIUM. A. V. Podgucokaya, V. I. Kalashnikova, G. A. Stolyarov, E. D. Vorob'ev, and O. K. Tserov. Zhurn. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 29, 503-5(1955) Apr. (in Russian)

The value 1.4×10^4 yr for the half life for spontaneous fission of Th given by Segre (Phys. Rev. 25, 21, 1952) is considered too low because of inadequate correction for cosmic radiation and the presence of transuranic elements. The authors' experiments suggest that the probability of spontaneous fission is extremely small and that the half life is greater than 10^{10} yr. (G Y.)

KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3240

Author : Kalashnikova, V.I., Lebedev, V.I., Mikaelyan, L.A. Pevzner, M.I.
Title : Number of Neutrons Emitted by Pu²³⁹ Fissioned by Thermal and Superthermal Neutrons.

Orig Pub : Atom. enirgiya, 1956, No 3, 11-12

Abstract : A comparison was made of the average number $\bar{\nu}$ of neutrons emitted upon fission of Pu²³⁹ by thermal neutrons and by neutrons in the energy range of 0.15 -- 0.5 ev, corresponding to resonance in the formation of the intermediate Pu²⁴⁰ nucleus. The work was performed with a neutron beam emerging from the reflector of the RFT reactor. The procedure for the relative measurements of $\bar{\nu}$ was described previously (Referat. Zh. Fizika, 1950, 16204). The resonant neutrons were separated with filters made of Cd and Gd.

The measurements have shown that in the range of energies under investigation the value of $\bar{\nu}$ remains constant (with accuracy to within 2%). This result agrees with data by Leonard et al (Leonard, B.R. Jr. et al, Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 1956, 1, No 1, A2) and Auclair et al (Auclair, J-M., et al, C.r. Acad. Sci. 1955, 241, 1935) and contradicts

Card : 1/2

KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1955
AUTHOR KALASHNIKOVA, V.I., LEBEDEV, V.I., SPIVAK, P.E.
TITLE Relative Measurements of the Average Number of Neutrons which are
Emitted on the Occasion of the Fission of U^{233} , U^{235} and Pu^{239} by
Thermal Neutrons and by Neutrons of the Fission Spectrum.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 2, fasc.1, 18-21 (1957)
Issued: 3 / 1957

The energies of most neutrons are between 10^5 and $(5-6) \cdot 10^6$ eV, and the average energy amounts to about 2 MeV. Although the results of such experiments are not directly suited for the computation of fission processes, they are nevertheless interesting both from the general point of view and from that of the development of the chain reaction.

Experimental method: The increase of ν (= average number of fast neutrons corresponding to one fission act) with an increase of the neutrons causing the fission was investigated by the method of the simultaneous counting of the number of fission acts in the material to be investigated and of the number of coincidences of the fragments with the fission neutrons. The reactor of the RFT (?) served as a neutron source.

Measurements and measuring results: For the purpose of determining the ratio (ν / ν_T) the values of $\nu \omega \eta$ for all three isotopes were one after the other measured by means of a converter in the depth and by means of a boron filter at the output from the channel, and the values of $\nu_T \omega \eta$ were measured in

AUTHORS: Lebedev, V. I., Kalashnikova, V. I. SOV/89-5-2-13/36

TITLE: The Average Number of Neutrons Emitted in the Fission of Am^{241} by Thermal Neutrons (Sredneye chislo neytronov, ispuskayemykh pri delenii Am^{241} teplovyimi neytronami)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 176-177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measuring method used was described in detail (Ref 2). The ratio of the neutrons released per fission of Am^{241} and U^{235} was measured as amounting to:

$$\frac{\gamma(\text{Am}^{241})}{\gamma(\text{U}^{235})} = 1,27 \pm 0,01$$

If $2,47 \pm 0,03$ is used for $\gamma(\text{U}^{235})$, the value of $3,14 \pm 0,05$ is obtained for $\gamma(\text{Am}^{241})$.

The fission effect exercised by fast neutrons upon Am^{241} was not taken into account, as the neutron beam used was filtered by boron and as the fast neutrons therefore would cause only a smearing of the measuring result which is smaller than the measuring error when measuring the ratio $\gamma(\text{Am}^{241}) / \gamma(\text{U}^{235})$. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

21(7)

SOV/56-35-2-46/60

AUTHORS:

Lebedev, V. I., Kalashnikova, V. I.

TITLE:

The Average Number of Neutrons Emitted in the Fission of Th²²⁹ by Thermal Neutrons (Sredneye chislo neytronov, ispuskayemykh pri delenii Th²²⁹ teplovymi neytronami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 2(8), pp 535-537 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A thorium preparation (weight 1,5 mg) which contains ~10 % Th²²⁹ was used for the determination of the average number ν of neutrons emitted in the fission of Th²²⁹ by thermal neutrons. This preparation was fastened to thin platinum foil and this foil was placed together with the preparation into a flat ionization chamber. This chamber, in turn, was placed onto the axis of the beam of the slow neutrons of a reactor. Simultaneously with the fragments produced by the fission of Th²²⁹ by thermal neutrons, also the fast neutrons emitted by the excited fragments were recorded by means of BF₃ counters.

Card 1/2

Carrying out of measurements is discussed in short. Several

SOV/56-35-2-46/60

The Average Number of Neutrons Emitted in the Fission of
Th²²⁹ by Thermal Neutrons

series of measurements gave the ratio $\nu(\text{Th}^{229})/\nu(\text{U}^{235}) = 0,864 \pm 0,008$ of the numbers of the neutrons which are emitted in one act of the fission of Th²²⁹ and U²³⁵ by thermal neutrons. With the value $\nu(\text{U}^{235}) = 2,47 \pm 0,03$ one obtains $\nu(\text{Th}^{229}) = 2,13 \pm 0,03$. A comparatively strong effect of the fission of Th²²⁹ by slow neutrons with energies between 0,5 eV or with some dozens of eV was observed (with respect to the effect of the fission of U²³⁵). There are 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

Card 2/2

.21(7)

SOV/56-36-3-11/71

AUTHORS: Flerov, G. N., Kalashnikova, V. I., Podgurskaya, A. V.,
Vorob'yev, Ye. D., Stolyarov, G. A.

TITLE: Neutrons of High Energies in Cosmic Rays (Neytrony bol'shikh
energii v kosmicheskikh luchakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 727-734 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1945 Flerov and Stolyarov discovered that by cosmic radiation nuclear fission may be caused in the case of uranium and thorium. In the meantime, a number of experimental investigations was carried out for the purpose of determining that cosmic radiation component which is responsible for fission on heavy nuclei. This was also the task to be performed by the present paper. The authors used multi-layer ionization chambers to detect the effect of heavy nuclei fission in cosmic rays. They investigated the altitude dependence of fission in altitudes of 4700, 3860 and 2200 m above sea level (Pamirs, $\lambda = 28^\circ$) and 120 m above sea level ($\lambda = 52^\circ$). Figure 1 shows the calculated and measured dependence of the intensity of the fissioning component on altitude. The curves show a practically linear decrease of fission frequency with

Card 1/3

Neutrons of High Energies in Cosmic Rays

SOV/56-36-3-14/71

increasing atmospheric density, i.e. fission frequency increases linearly with altitude. Actually, fissions occur rarely, 1 - 2 fissions per 1 g of thorium within 24 hours. Further investigations deal with the angular distribution of the fissioning component. These investigations were carried out at 3860 m above sea level (Pamirs). Measuring results are shown in form of a diagram (Fig 2) where they are compared with the calculated curve. The two curves differ essentially from each other. Further investigations concern the energy- and momentum determination of the fissioning component. Results:

Absorber	thickness of absorber g/cm ²	range of fissioning component in g/cm ² in consideration of the atomic weight of the absorber	
		experimental result	calculated result
Graphite	119 (126)	410±120	130
"	136 (144)	550±100	130
"	177 (188)	340± 90	130
"	195 (207)	410± 80	130
Aluminum	150 (120)	340±110	170
"	300 (240)	330± 85	170

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Neutrons of High Energies in Cosmic Rays

SOV/56-36-3-11/71

The values in brackets are obtained if the atomic weight of the absorber is taken into account. In most cases of heavy nuclei fission, the latter is found to be caused by the nucleon component of cosmic radiation. The authors finally thank the staff of the Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR im. P. N. Lebedeva (Physics Institute AS USSR imeni P. N. Lebedev), with whose assistance the majority of experiments in high altitudes was carried out, and they further thank Academician I. V. Kurchatov for his interest in this work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1958

Card 3/3

KALASHNIKOVA, V. I., Doc Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Average number of neutrons emitted during fission of heavy nuclei." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp, (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute), 220 copies, price not given, bibliography at end of text (17 entries), (KL, 17-60, 137)

26.2245

8/089/61/010/004/008/027
B102/B212AUTHORS: Lebedev, V. I., Kalashnikova, V. I.TITLE: Mean number of neutrons produced in Np^{237} fission by fast neutrons

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1961, 371-372

TEXT: The mean number ν of neutrons produced in Np^{237} fission by fast neutrons has been measured relative to the known ν -value of U^{235} . The fission fragments have been recorded by an ionization chamber and the fast neutrons by a detector (a group of B^{10}F_3 counters arranged in a moderator). ν has been determined by the method of coincidence of the pulses of fragments and fast neutrons. Np^{237} fission served as fast-neutron source, with a converter of U^{235} which was arranged in the neutron field near the reflector of an PQT (RFT) reactor. The Np preparation used has been separated chromatographically from the fissile admixtures. The target was an Np^{237} layer of 1 mg/cm^2 , deposited on both sides of a Pt foil (7μ). Each of these layers contained about 20 mg of material. The standard target of U^{235} had also been made in the form of a two-sided layer (0.3 mg/cm^2 on an Al foil).

X

Card 1/3

22605

Mean number ...

S/089/61/010/004/008/027
B102/B212

The counting rate of the Np^{237} fission fragments in the ionization chamber amounted to $4-5 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and that of the true pulse coincidences was $0.6-0.7 \text{ sec}^{-1}$. $\nu(\text{Np}^{237})$ and $\nu_{\text{T}}(\text{U}^{235})$ (the ν -value of uranium has been determined in a thermal-neutron induced fission) have been measured in several series. The possible error (affectation of the activity of the neutron detector) due to the anisotropy in the angular distribution of Np^{237} fission fragments has been determined and was found to be small compared to the normal error in measurement. The test results are compiled in the table. The desired ratio was equal to $\nu(\text{Np}^{237})/\nu_{\text{T}}(\text{U}^{235}) = 1.197 \pm 0.012$. Using $\nu_{\text{T}}(\text{U}^{235}) = 2.47 \pm 0.03$, $\nu(\text{Np}^{237})$ was found to equal 2.96 ± 0.05 . This value was compared with that found by other authors. Rough estimates suggest that also $\nu(\text{Np}^{237})$ satisfies the linear $\nu(E_n)$ rule. The authors thank the radio-chemists V. K. Markov, Ye. I. Rzhekhina, V. F. Gorbunov, and F. I. Khlebnikov for the high-purity Np preparation and the high-quality targets. There are 1 table and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Hughes, R. Schwartz, Neutrons Cross Section, BNL-325, Suppl. No. 1, January 1, 1957, p. 5.

Card 2/3

Structure and dimensions of the...

S/020/62/145/004/014/024
B178/B102

treated with acid of $\text{pH} < 7$ and then washed with distilled water. It has been found that the silver of the development centers and of the sensitivity centers begins to dissolve at $\text{pH} 3$. In about $1/3$ of all nuclei the number of silver atoms in the centers of the latent image exceeds only slightly the smallest number necessary for development. 25-30 % of the nuclei have formation centers that cannot be dissolved even in some tens of hours. Probably 10 silver atoms exist per formation center. There are 4 tables. ✓

PRESENTED: February 26, 1962, by I. K. Kikoin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1962

Card 2/2

SAMOYLOVICH, D.M.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; BARINOVA, Ye.S.

Structure and dimensions of sensitivity centers and centers of
development of highly sensitive type P nuclear emulsions. Dokl.
AN SSSR 145 no.4:778-781 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.K.Kikoiryum.
(Photographic emulsions)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; ZHUCHKOVA, V.K., dots.; ALISOV, B.P., prof.;
VASIL'YEVA, I.V., dots.; VARLAMOVA, M.N., tekhnik-kartograf;
DOLGOVA, L.S., dots.; ZVORYKIN, K.V., st. nauchnyy sotr.;
ZEMTSOVA, A.I., assistent; IVANOVA, T.N.; LEBEDEV, N.P., st.
prepodavatel'; LYUBUSHKINA, S.G.; NESMEYANOVA, G.Ya., mlad.
nauchnyy sotr.; PASHKANG, K.V., st. prepod.; POLTARAU, B.V.,
dots.; RYCHAGOV, G.I., st. prepod.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I., dots.;
SMIRNOVA, Ye.D., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SOLNTSEV, N.A., dots.;
FEDOROVA, I.S., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N.,
mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; SHCST'INA, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BELOUSOVA, N.I.; GOLOVINA, N.N.;
KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, L.V.; KARTASHOVA, T.N.;
PAN'KOVA, L.I.; URKIKHO, V.; PETROVA, K.A., red.; LOPATINA,
L.I., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Physicogeographical regionalization of the non-Chernozem
center] Fiziko-geograficheskoe raionirovanie nechernozemnogo
tsentra. Pod red. N.A.Gvozdet'skogo i V.K.Zhuchkovoï. Moskva,
Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 450 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Physical geography)

CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., inzh.; SMELYANSKIY, V.L.,
inzh.

Some properties of cement containing an admixture of latex.
Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.2:174-190 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Cement) (Latex)

CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S. inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., inzh.

Polymer-cement concretes, their properties and use. Stroi.mat. 6
no.5:8-9 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Concrete)

CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M.; SMELYANSKIY, V.I.

Polymer-cement compositions. Plast.massy no.9:4-7 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Polymers)

(Cement)

S/727/61/000/000/008/009
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Cherkinskiy, Yu.S., Kalashnikova, V.M.

TITLE: Synthetic latexes for preparation of cement-rubber
(polymer-cements)

SOURCE: Sintez lateksov i ikh primeneniye. Ed. by A.V. Lebedev,
A.B. Peyzner, and N.A. Fermor. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat,
1961, 285-294

TEXT: The application of synthetic latex and its effect on the
behaviour of cement-rubber compounds were investigated. The experi-
mental mixtures were composed of Portland cement and a wide range
of butadiene-styrene latexes. A high-strength product is obtained
with latexes having high content of a combined styrene. The bending
strength of a compound containing this latex is 60% higher. Kine-
tics of the setting process depends on the nature of emulgator and
stabilizer employed in polymerization. The use of alkali electro-
lytes accelerates the setting process. There are 7 figures and 1
table. ✓

ASSOCIATION: NIINCM

Card 1/1

G/005/61/000/001/006/008
B007/B056

AUTHORS: Cherkinskiy, I. S. and Kalashnikova, V. M.

TITLE: Plastic Concrete

PERIODICAL: Silikattechnik, 1961, No. 1, pp. 28-32

TEXT: This paper was published in the periodical Izvestiya Akademii Stroitel'stva i Arkhitektury SSSR, 1959, No. 2, pp. 122-134 (translation into German and editing: W. Franke, Diplomaed Engineer, Weimar). After a review of the development and a survey of the present state of using cement with an admixture of plastics, a report is given on studies of plastic concrete of the following composition: to cement mortar (Portland cement 400 from the Voskresensk Plant with river sand mixed at a ratio 1 : 3), polyvinyl acetate dispersions were added which were stabilized with carboxy methyl cellulose or polyvinyl alcohol, 20% (related to polyvinyl acetate) of dibutyl phthalate being admixed as a softener in some samples to the product stabilized with carboxy methyl cellulose. The following scientists are mentioned in the historical review: A. I. Vaganov, All-Union Institute for the Mechanization of Construction Engineering,
Card 1/3

Plastic Concrete

G/005/61/000/001/006/008
B007/B058

Leningrad; P. I. Glushg'ye, Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Leningrad; V. F. Zhuravlyev; B. I. Shebel'yeva; Ye. S. Kantorovich, Scientific Research Institute of the Shoe Industry; I. I. Prishchenko pointed to the special deformability of plastic concretes with addition of butadiene- α -methyl styrene latex. The authors' experiments showed that the plasticity of the mixtures produced decreased with increasing plastic content after a maximum at 1% of plastic. After an initial slight increase, the viscosity of the plastic cement slurry rapidly increased with increasing plastic content, starting from a plastic content of 15%. The physical properties of plastic concrete are greatly influenced by the plastic, maximum strength usually setting in at a plastic content of 5%. Plastic concrete from polyvinyl acetate stabilized with polyvinyl alcohol showed the greatest strength: At dry storage, the bending strength was higher by 300%, the impact strength by 500%, and the compressive strength by 40% than for concrete without plastic admixture. Admixture of dibutyl phthalate increased the impact strength very much, but reduced compressive and bending strength. The increase in strength through aging was greater when using polyvinyl alcohol as a stabilizer than for normal concrete. The ambient humidity during storage also influences strength;

Gard 2/3

Plastic Concrete

G/005/61/000/001/006/008
B007/B058

With increasing humidity an increase of strength sets in at a low percentage of plastics, and a decrease at a high content. It results therefrom that a plastic concrete suitable for the respective application can be produced through selection of materials and manufacturing conditions. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references: 3 Soviet, 3 British, 1 US, and 4 German.



Card 3/3

CHERKINSKIY, Yu.S.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M.

Some rheological properties of a polymer-cement suspension.
Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.4:41-44 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Polymers)
(Cement)

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28281
S/069/61/023/005/008/008
B124/B101

AUTHORS: Cherkinskiy, Yu. S., Kalashnikova, V. M.
TITLE: Kinetics of structure formation in polymer cements
PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 5, 1961, 632 - 637

TEXT: The effect of emulsifiers and stabilizers on the hardening of cement is studied in this paper. The technique developed by the kafedra kolloidnoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta (Department of Colloid Chemistry) of Moscow University (Ref.10: P. A. Rebinder, N. A. Semenenko, Dokl. AN SSSR 64, 385, 1949) was used to study the hardening process, i.e., the kinetics of structure formation in the cement suspension with added stabilized aqueous polymer dispersions and additional stabilizers (colloids, surfactants, and electrolytes). The aqueous polymer and stabilizer dispersions are divided into four groups with respect to their effect on structuration, i.e., 1) electrolytes used as latex stabilizers (K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , $K_2CO_3 + Na_2CO_3$, NaH_2PO_4 , and K_2SiO_3); 2) surfactants and colloids (polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Nekal (NK), Nekal and K_2CO_3 , ammonium caseinate (AC), sodium alginate (SA),
Card 1/5

Kinetics of structure...

26281
8/069/61/023/005/008/008
B124/B101

NK (emulsifier) and AC (stabilizer)); 3) aqueous polymer dispersions ((a) polyvinyl acetate emulsion (PVAc-L) containing 7% PVA; (b) polyvinyl acetate emulsion (PVAc-N) with 3% Nekal; (c) divinyl styrene latex (CKC-65ГП (SKS-65 GP)) with 3% Nekal; 4) aqueous polymer dispersion (PVAc-L emulsion) with CaCl_2 as a hardening accelerator of the cement. The

aqueous dispersions were added to the cement suspension at a ratio of the weight of the dry polymer (P) to that of the cement (C) of 0.2. A water-cement ratio of $W/C = 0.3$ was used in all experiments. CaCl_2 was taken in a

concentration of 3% related to the cement. Portland cement with the composition $C_3S = 34\%$, $C_2S = 34\%$, $C_3A = 11\%$, $C_4AF = 12\%$ was investigated; the

specific surface determined with the Tovarov device was $3650 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$. While an induction period (slow rise of the resistance to plastic deformation) and coagulated-structure formation during the first 3.5 hours, followed by a hardening period with intensified crystalline-structure formation occurs in pure cement suspensions, a considerable change in the structuration kinetics is established in the presence of electrolytes with hardening being influenced

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S/069/61/023/005/008/008
B124/B101

Kinetics of structure...

rather by the anions than by the cations of the electrolyte. The efficiency of the anions decreases in the sequence: $\text{CO}_3^{2-} > \text{SiO}_2^{3-} > \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$. The effect of a two-component stabilizer system introduced into the cement suspension is equal to that obtained from the combined effects of the components (Fig.2). Fig.3 shows the effect of aqueous polymer dispersion on the resistance of the polymer cement suspension to plastic deformation. AC is an unsuitable stabilizer for rapidly hardening mixtures which yields, however, high-stability products, while electrolyte-stabilized cements are stable only for a limited time. Potassium or sodium caseinates accelerate the hardening of polymer cement mixtures. When a PVA-stabilized emulsion is used, very rapidly hardening systems are obtained. The hardening rate can be further increased by adding 1% CaCl_2 . O. I. Luk'yanova and S. A. Daryusina (Ref.7: Kolloidn. zh. 20, 628, 1958²) are mentioned. There are 5 figures, and 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: K. E. Clare, P. T. Sherwood, J. appl. Chem. 4, 625, 1954; W. G. Wren, Trans. Inst. Rubber Ind., 13, 189, 1937.

Card 3/5

28281

S/069/61/023/005/008/008
B124/B101

Kinetics of structure...

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov, Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of New Building Materials, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1960

Fig.2. Dependence of the resistance of the cement suspensions to plastic deformation on the introduced surface-active agents and colloids: (1) cement suspension; introduced substances; (2) 0.6% NK; (3) 0.6% NK + 1% K_2CO_3 ; (4) 1% NK; (5) 0.6% NK + 1% AC; 6 - 1% SA. Legend: (A) resistance to plastic deformation, kg/cm^2 ; (B) hours.

Fig.3. Dependence of the resistance of the polymer cement suspension ($W/C = 0.3$; $P/C = 0.2$) to plastic deformation on the stabilizer in the latex SKS 65 GP containing previously 0.6% NK: (1) cement suspension; (2) polymer cement suspension + 1% K_2CO_3 ; (3) the same + 1% Na_2CO_3 ; (4) the same + 0.4% Na_2CO_3 and 0.4% K_2CO_3 ; (5) the same + 0.4% Na_2CO_3 and 0.6% K_2CO_3 .

Card 4/5

SMELYANSKIY, V.L., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., inzh.

Elastoplastic properties of polymer-cement concrete.
Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.7:312-314 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Polymers)
(Concrete--Testing)

CHERKINSKIY, Yu. S., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, V. M., inzh.;
SMELYANSKIY, V. L., inzh.

Restoration of concrete coatings by polymer-cement concretes.
Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.5:48-64 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Roads, Concrete--Maintenance and repair)

KRUTIKOV, K.T., inzh.; GARINOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ITTENBERG, I.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; prinimali uchastiye: VAKHTUROV, A.N., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, M.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KURTSMAN, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOGATYREVA, M.I.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZABOLOTNEVA, G.K., mladshiy nauch-
nyy sotrudnik; NOVIKOVA, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ALEKSEYEVA, T.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETROVA, I.A.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEDEL'NIKOVA, A.F., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; KATKOVA, T.I., inzh.; ZELENKOV, P.A., inzh.;
SIDOROVA, L.N., starshiy laborant; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., starshiy
laborant; VOYEVODINA, A.Ye., starshiy tekhnik; USPENSKAYA, M.B.,
starshiy tekhnik; YEPIFANOV, V.K., starshiy tekhnik

[Organization of the shipping of transit cargoes on the Volga-
Baltic Sea Waterway.] Organizatsiia perevozok tranzitnykh gruzov
po Volgo-Baltiiskomu vodnomu puti. Moskva, Transport, 1965.
109 p. (Moscow. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta. Trudy, no.40).

BEZUGLYY, S. F. ; KALASHNIKOVA, V. H.

Method of determining gamma-isomers in concentrated mineral and
butyrous emulsions of GKhTsG. [Trudy] NIUIF no.165:32-35 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Insecticides)

DELAS-11500 P, 10/18
SHILLINGER, Yu.I.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.P.

Effect of qualitatively different nutrition on the ascorbic acid
content of the rat organism following the administration of aniline.
Vopr.pit. 17 no.1:95-96 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Instituta pitaniya AN
SSSR, Moskva.

(ANILINE--TOXICOLOGY) (ASCORBIC ACID)

KALASHNIKOVA, V.P.

Changes in nicotinic acid metabolism in rats exposed to x rays
and fed various diets [with summary in English]. Vopit. 17
no.4:15-20 Je-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz laboratorii radiobiologii (sav. - kand.biol.nauk G.P.
Yeremin) Instituta pitaniya AN SSSR, Moskva.

(DIETS, effects

on urinary nicotinic acid in rats exposed to x-rays
(Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

on urinary nicotinic acid in rats fed various diets
(Rus))

(NICOTINIC ACID, in urine

eff. of x-rays in rats fed various diets (Rus))

KALASHNIKOVA, V.P.

Changes in folic acid metabolism during external irradiation and
a different diet. Vop.pit. 19 no.4:48-54 JI-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.biolog.nauk
G.P. Yeregin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva,
(FOLIC ACID) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS)

KALASHNIKOVA, V.P.

Nicotinic acid metabolism in the irradiated organism. Med.rad.
no.1:58-62'63. (MIRA 16:10)

I. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand. biologi-
cheskikh nauk G.P.Yeremin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR.
(NICOTINIC ACID) RADIATION SICKNESS)

SHEKHTZRM Yu.N.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.P.; YEVSTRATOVA, N.I.

New lubricating and cooling fluids. Stan. i instr. 35 no.6:
34-37 Je '64 (MIRA 17:8)

VIKTOROV, A.S. - TROSHIN, D.M.; TSITSIN, N.V., akademik, redaktor; ~~KALASHNI-~~
KOVA, V.S., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The All-Union Agricultural Exhibition of 1954] Vsesoiuznaia
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Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 806 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

POTAPOV, Khariton Yefremovich; ZAKUSILO, Pavel Stepanovich; KALASHNIKOVA,
V.S., red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Ways of lowering unit costs of production on collective farms]
Puti snizheniia sebestoimosti produktsii v kolkhozakh. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Collective farms--Costs)

GROMOV, M.N., kand. ekonom. nauk; KALASHNIKOVA, V.S., red.; GUREVICH,
M.M., tekhn. red.

[How to shift to a new wage system on state farms] Kak pereiti na
novuiu oplatu truda v sovkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry,
zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 151 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Agricultural wages)

KOTOV, P.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, glavnyy red.; ALEKSANDROV, N.P.,
 kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KARPENKO, V.P., red.; KVASNIKOV,
 V.V., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KOROL'KOV, V.I.,
 prof., red.; PODGORNYY, P.I., prof., red.; SKACHKOV, I.A.,
 kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; ZAPIYAKHIN, A.I., red.; KALASHNIKOVA,
V.S., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Farm management system in the Central Black Earth Region]
 Sistema vedeniya sel'skogo khoziaistva v Tsentral'no-chno-
 zemnoi polose. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961.
 470 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. 2. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva (for Kotov). 3. Direktor filiala po Tsentral'no-chnozemnoy polose Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Aleksandrov).
 4. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Kvasnikov). 5. Voronezhskiy zoovetinstitut (for Korol'kov). 6. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Podgornyy). 7. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva Tsentral'no-chnozemnoy polosy imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva (for Skachkov).
- (Central Black Earth Region--Agriculture)

KALPIN, G.Z.; RUBLEVA, K.I.; SAMOYLOV, N.P.; REEROVA, G.I.;
ROMANCHUK, Z.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.S., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.M.,
red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.
red.

[Manual on state farm wages and other state agricultural enterprises] Spravochnik po oplate truda v sovkhozakh i drugikh gosudarstvennykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriyatiiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1962. 550 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Kalpin, Rubleva, Samoylov, Rebrova, Romanchuk).
(Agricultural wages--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

BLINOV, L.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TSURIKOVA, L.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
PAKHOMOVA, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOPACH, E.D., nauchnyy
sotrudnik. Primali uchastiye: PONSOV, A.G.; KALASENIKOVA,
V.V.; KIRILLOVA, Ye.P.; LOS', B.M.; LEBEDEVA, G.V.; KORNILENKO,
V.S., red.; ZEMISOVA, T.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Manual of marine hydrochemical investigations for hydro-
meteorological observatories and marine hydrometeorological
stations] Rukovodstvo po morskim gidrokhimicheskim issledo-
vaniyam; dlia gidrometeorologicheskikh observatorii i morskikh
gidrometeorologicheskikh stantsii. Pod red. L.K.Blinova. Moskva,
Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie), 1959. 255 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. 2. Labo-
ratoriya khimii morya Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo
instituta (for Blinov, Tsurikova, Pakhomova, Sopach).
(Water—Analysis)

GOMELINA, I., arkhitektor; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye., arkhitektor; STENYUSHIN, P.

Road to the cities of science. Znan.-sila 38 no. 1-2 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy arkhitektor Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo instituta po
proyektirovaniyu vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy s nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skimi i issledovatel'skimi otdelami (for Stenyushin).
(Universities and colleges—Building)

GLUSHENKOVA, Ye.V.; LIYEVA, V.Yu.; SEMENOV, S.S.; ZABRODKIN, A.G.;
GONCHAROV, V.I.; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye.B.

Adhesive resins from shale phenols of nonalkaline separation.
Trudy VNIIT no.12:83-89 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

KALASHNIKOVA Ye.B.

I-7

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2473

Author : Zelenin, N.I., Antropyanskaya, Ye.A., Kalashnikova, Ye.B.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Shale Processing

Title : The Possibility of Separate Isolation of Phenols from
Shale Tar

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta po pererabotke slantsev, 1956, No 5,
272-280

Abstract : From a fraction of GTS-5 generator tar, of the combine in
the town of Kokhtla-Yarve, having a boiling range of 180-
300°, by fractional treatment with aqueous solutions of
NaOH (concentration 3-5%), phenols were recovered conse-
cutively according to their acidity. First are extracted
the dihydric phenols, acids, then monohydric phenols, and

Card 1/2

FUKS, I.M.; VALEYEVA, F.N.; POPKOVA, F.V.; VOLKOVA, L.P.; BELOGOLOVSKAYA, T.A.;
ROMASHKEVICH, I.K.; Primalni uchastiye: MCROZOV, L.M.; DASHEVSKAYA,
S.I.; VAKHMINA, L.S.; KARAVAYEVA, G.V.; IVANOVSKY, A.K.; ZHUKHINA,
G.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.M.; ANDRIYANOVA, M.V.; AKHMETOVA, V.M.;
NEMIROVSKAYA, M.Ye.; MUSORINA, L.S.; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; PESHKO,
A.P.; IVANOVA, N.V.; ALKESEYEVA, N.I.; SADOVNIKOVA, G.N.

Study on the possibility of reducing the diphtheria vaccine dose in
revaccination of 9 to 12 year-old schoolchildren. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 41 no.11:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

KALASHNIKOVA, Z., inzhener.

Modernized PDP-10 separator. Muk.-elev.prem. 21 no.12:28 D '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

1.Zaved imeni Vereb'yeva.
(Grain--Cleaning)

L. KALASHNIKOVA
KALASHNIKOVA, Z., inzhener; GERTMAN, Ye., inzhener.

Machinery for mills with pneumatic transportation. Muk.-elev. prom.
23 no.6:16-18 Je '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Vorob'yeva.
(Grain handling machinery) (Air filters)

KALASHNIKOVA, Z., inzh.; KUMIROVA, T., inzh.

Improved feed mechanism for purifiers. Mkh.-elev. prom. 24 no.4:
14 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Vorob'yeva.
(Grain handling machinery)

KALASHNIKOVA, Z.F.

Introducing the BShchG-2,5 brushing machine. *Bul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.*
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no. 12:53-54 D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

KALASHNIKOVA, Z.F.

Introducing the AZS-30 stationary grain cleaning unit.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i
tekh.inform. 18 no.11:50-52 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KALASHNIKOVA, Z.I.

Blood protein fractions in neuroses. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos.
med. inst. 12:50-51 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof.
V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.